

The Impact of Ice Roads and Ice Pads on Tundra Ecosystems

National Petroleum Reserve, Alaska (NPR-A)



*Scott Guyer,
Bruce Keating and John Payne
Bureau of Land Management
Alaska State Office*

Quote from a North Slope Researcher:

“With ice roads there is NO damage to the tundra, so there is NO recovery process, all that has to happen is that the ice has to melt.”

BLM Purpose:

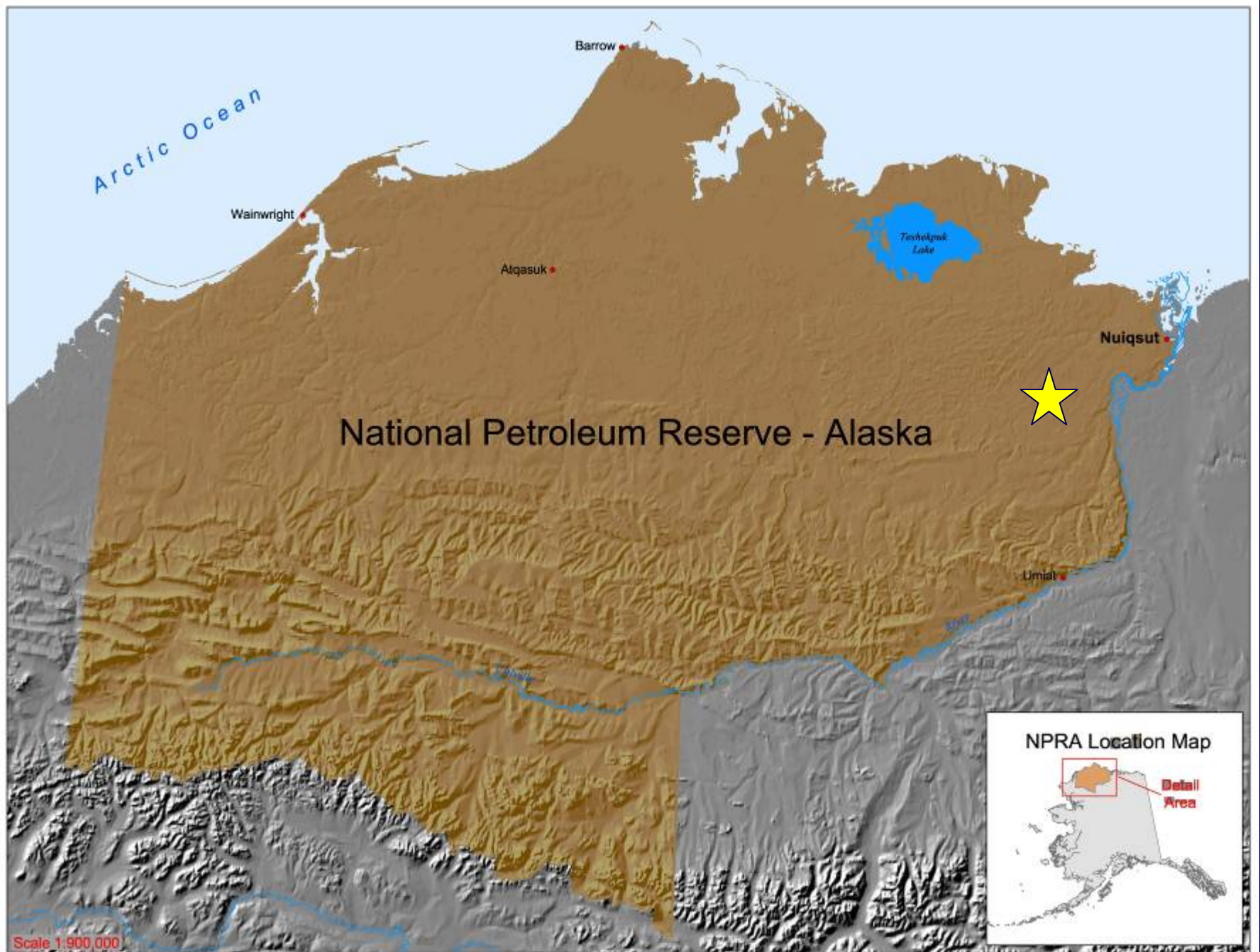
Determine if there are any impacts or the degree of impacts created from ice road and ice pad construction.

North Slope of Alaska

Study Area

Alaska





An aerial photograph of a tundra landscape. A winding river or stream flows through the center of the image, surrounded by a mix of green and brown vegetation. The terrain appears flat and expansive.

METHODOLOGY:

- **Use NTM Imagery as source to determine ice road location.**
- **Compare current Ice Road impacts to the recovery of a 1978 Ice Road.**
- **Permafrost depth analysis**
- **Vegetation Transects**



How to build an Ice Road?



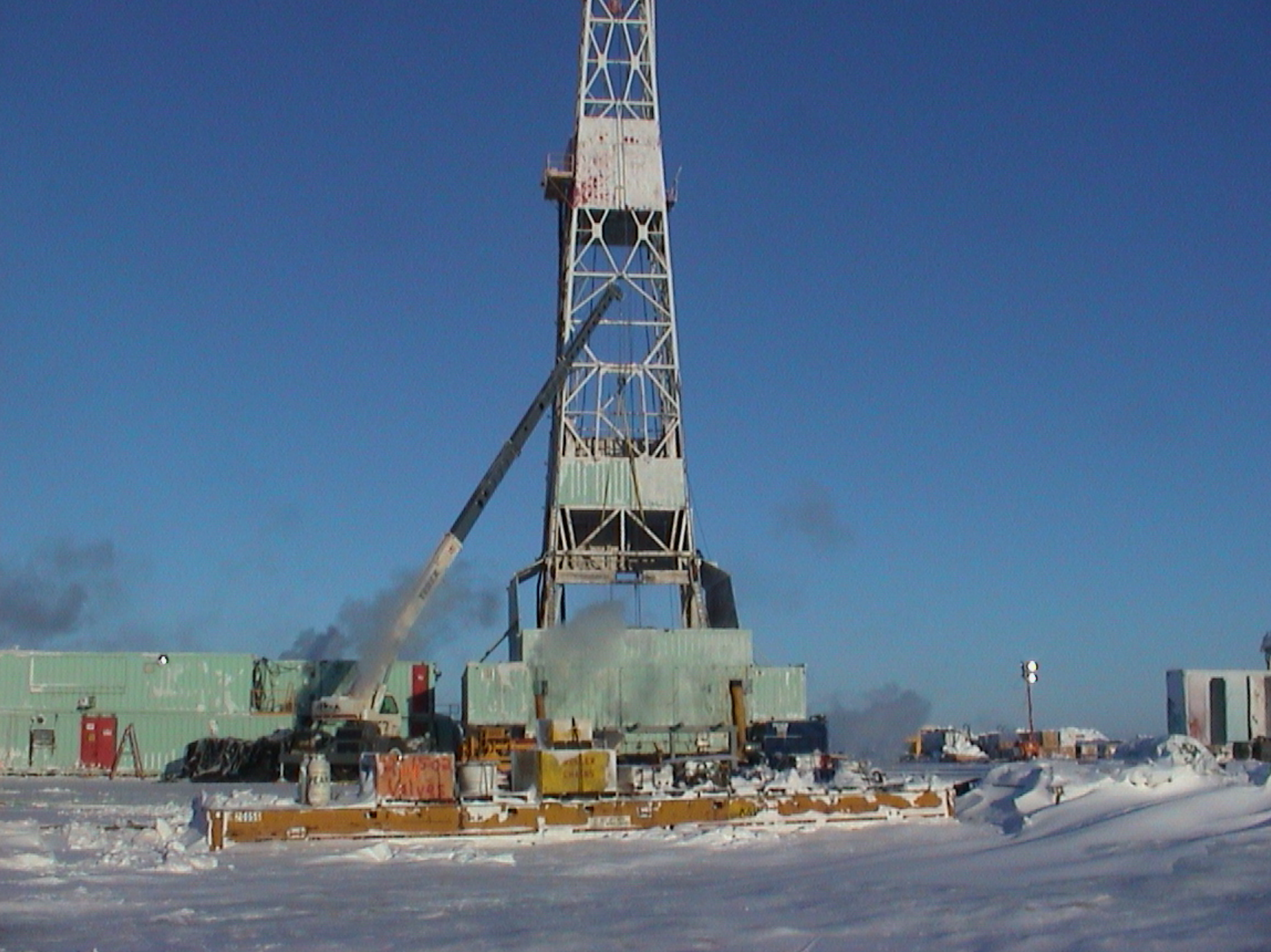






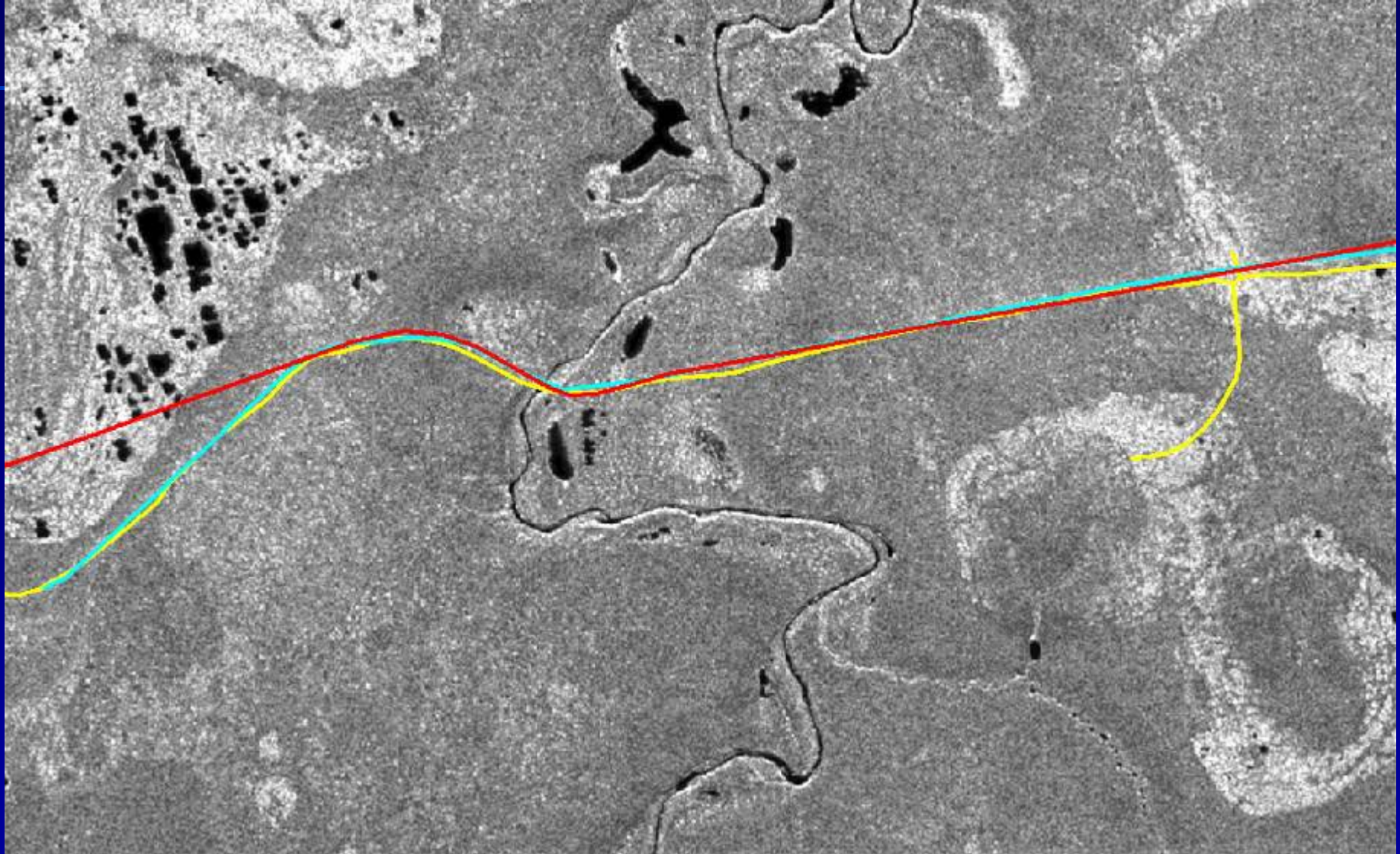






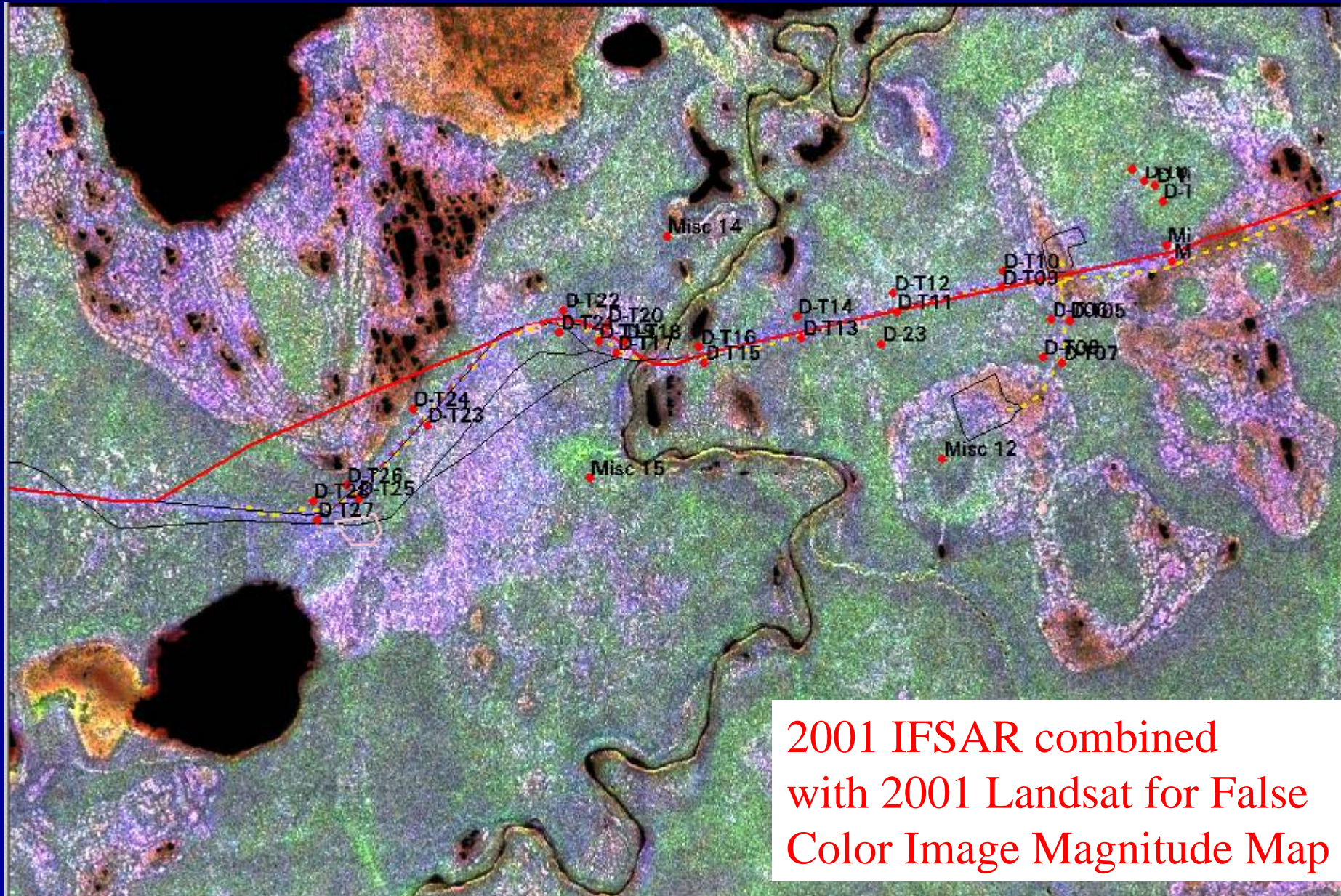
GOUO 2000/2001/2002 Ice Roads

National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska



GOUO 2002 Ice Road and Trails

National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska



2001 IFSAR combined
with 2001 Landsat for False
Color Image Magnitude Map

Survey Equipment

Laser Alignment LB-9
(Laser Leveler)



Trimble ProXR-GPS
& Steel Permafrost probe



Data Collected:

- profiles of surface terrain
- depth to permafrost
- vegetation percent cover
- vegetation impact index





Ice Road trace...











31 9:00 PM















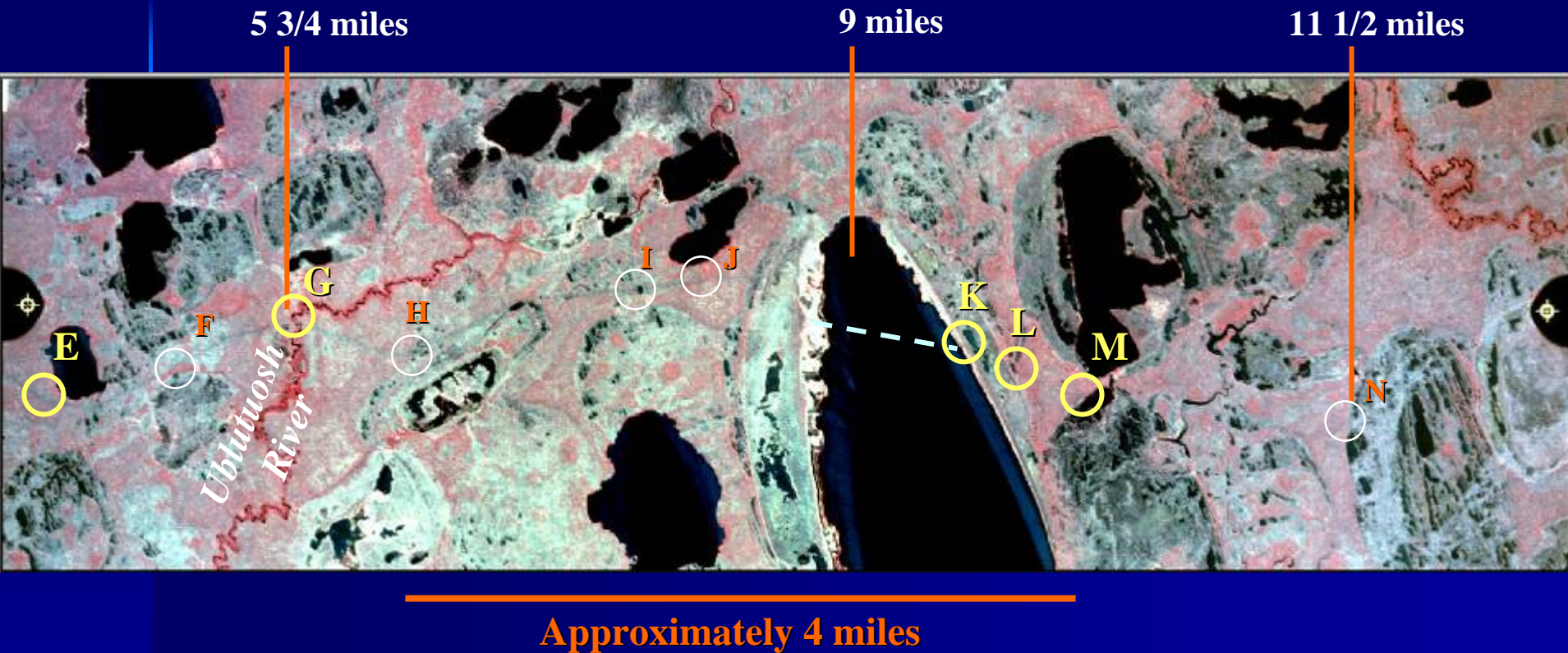


Inigok Ice Road 1978



- 37.5 miles of ice road.
- Construction began Feb. 1 and ended March 8.
- Gravel was hauled each day for 38 days.
- Total gravel hauled 132,000 tons.
- 35,000,000 gallons of water use to construct the road.

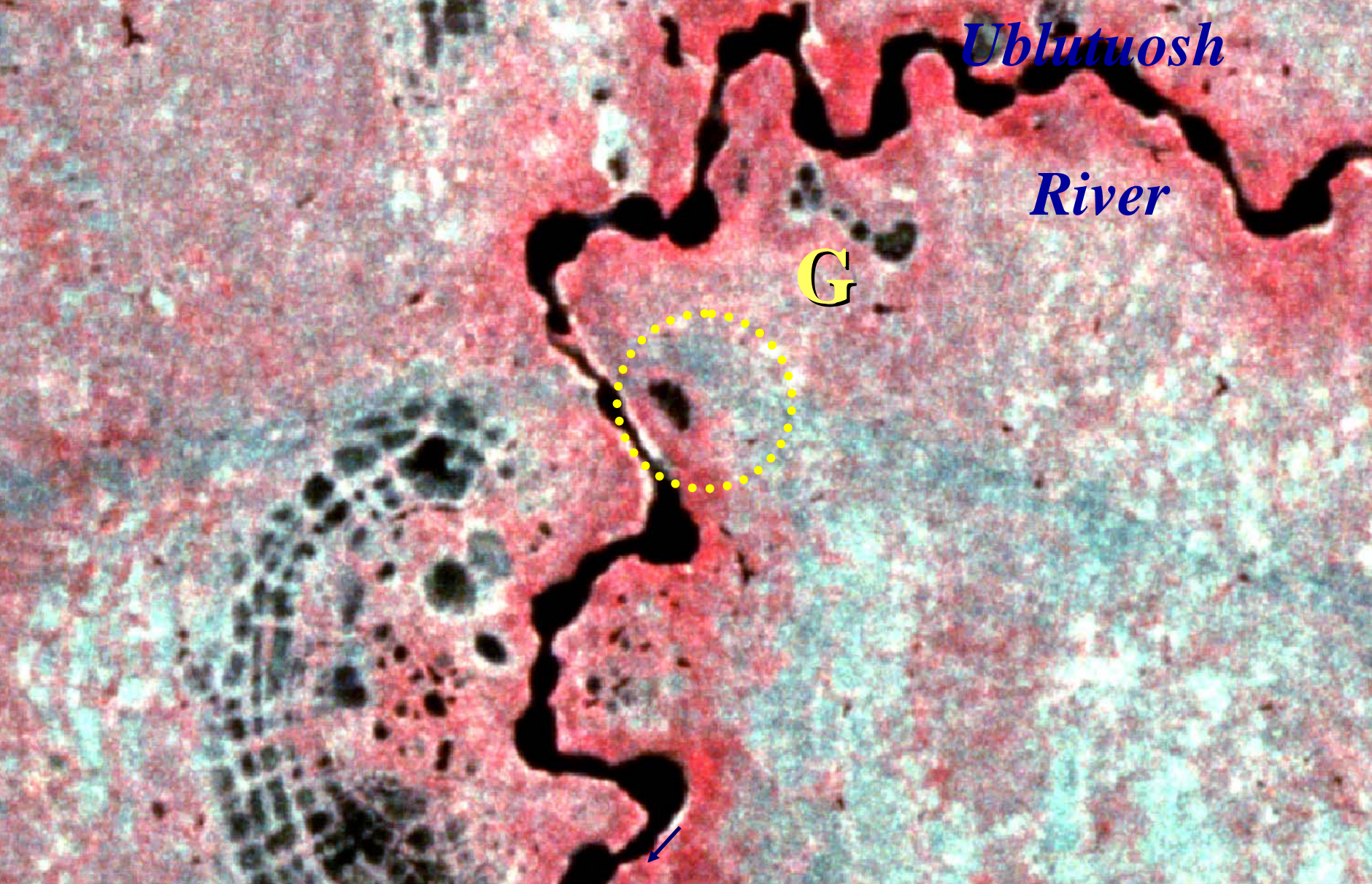
NASA CIR Photo Date: July 1979



Sites E to N



Yellow Letters are
Transect Locations



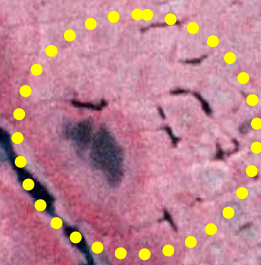
Site G enlargement Ice Road Trace Crossing Ublutuosh River

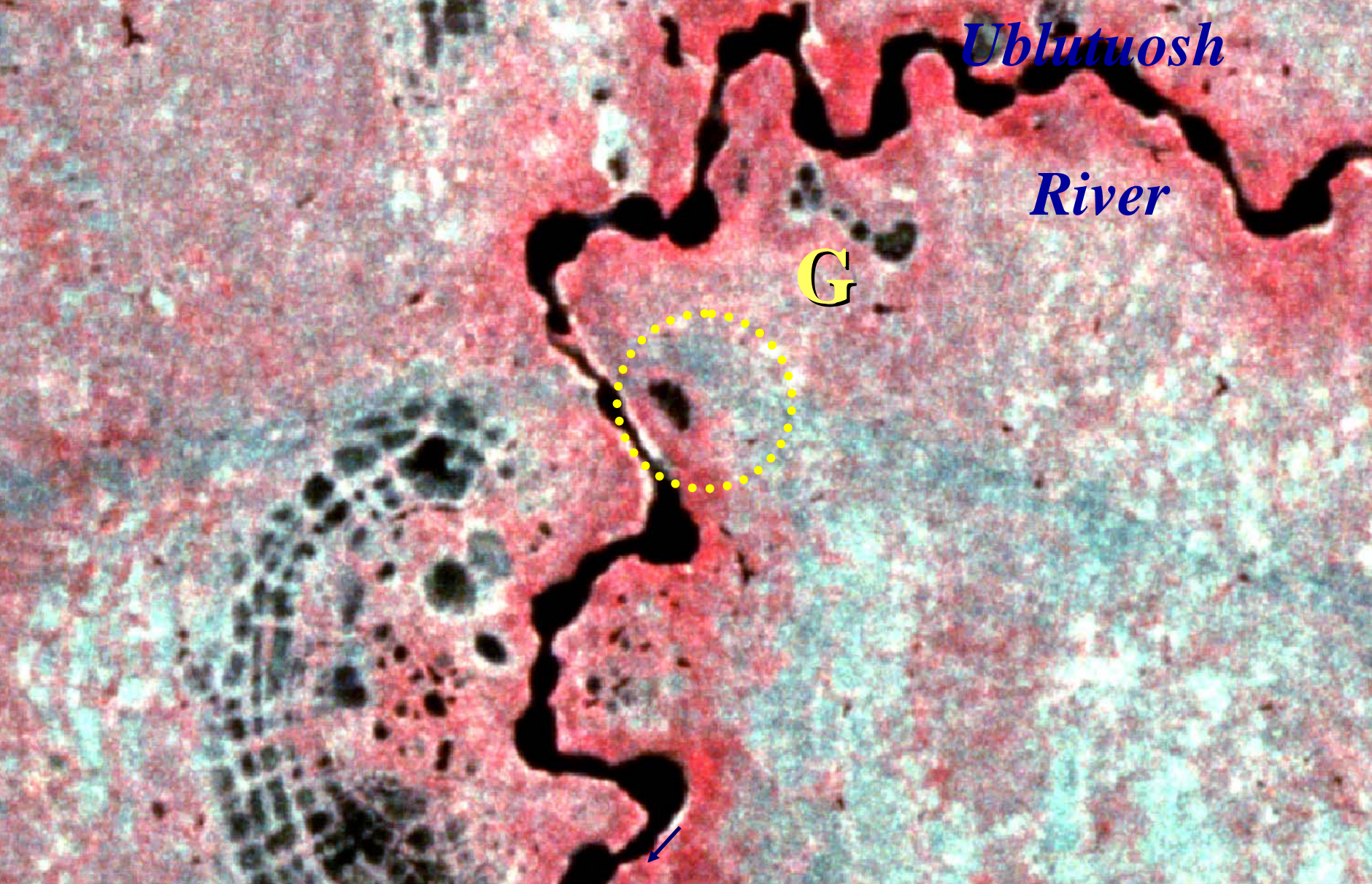
G-NAD 27	543,221 E	7,764,713 N
NAD 83	543,103 E	7,765,845 N

Photo #02786-2443, Date: July 1979

NASA CIR July 18, 2002

G





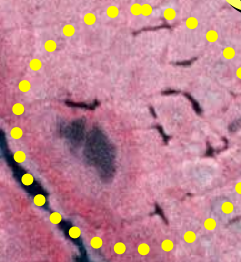
Site G enlargement Ice Road Trace Crossing Ublutuosh River

G-NAD 27	543,221 E	7,764,713 N
NAD 83	543,103 E	7,765,845 N

Photo #02786-2443, Date: July 1979

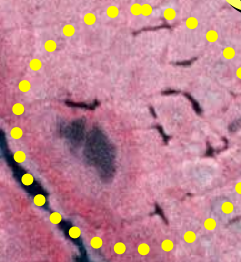
NASA CIR July 18, 2002

G



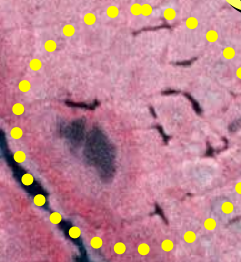
NASA CIR July 18, 2002

G



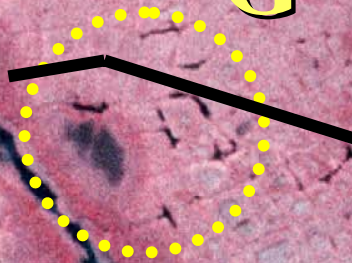
NASA CIR July 18, 2002

G



NASA CIR July 18, 2002

G



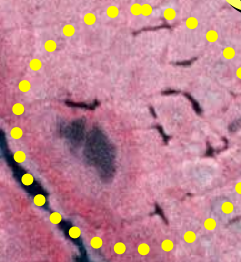
NASA CIR July 18, 2002

G



NASA CIR July 18, 2002

G

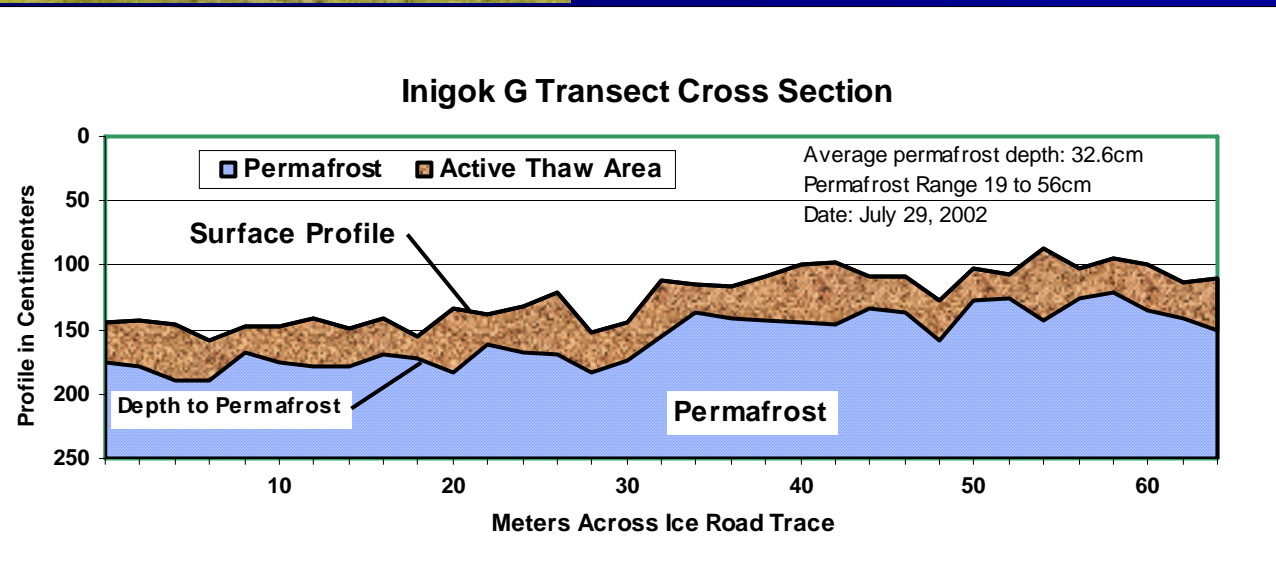


Depth to Permafrost Transect Inigok G

Looking West



Looking West



Inigok G- Photos



Inigok G- Photos-1



29 2:37 PM







Inigok G- Photos



Inigok G- Photos-1



29 2:37 PM

Ice Road Vegetation Data 1978 vs. 2002

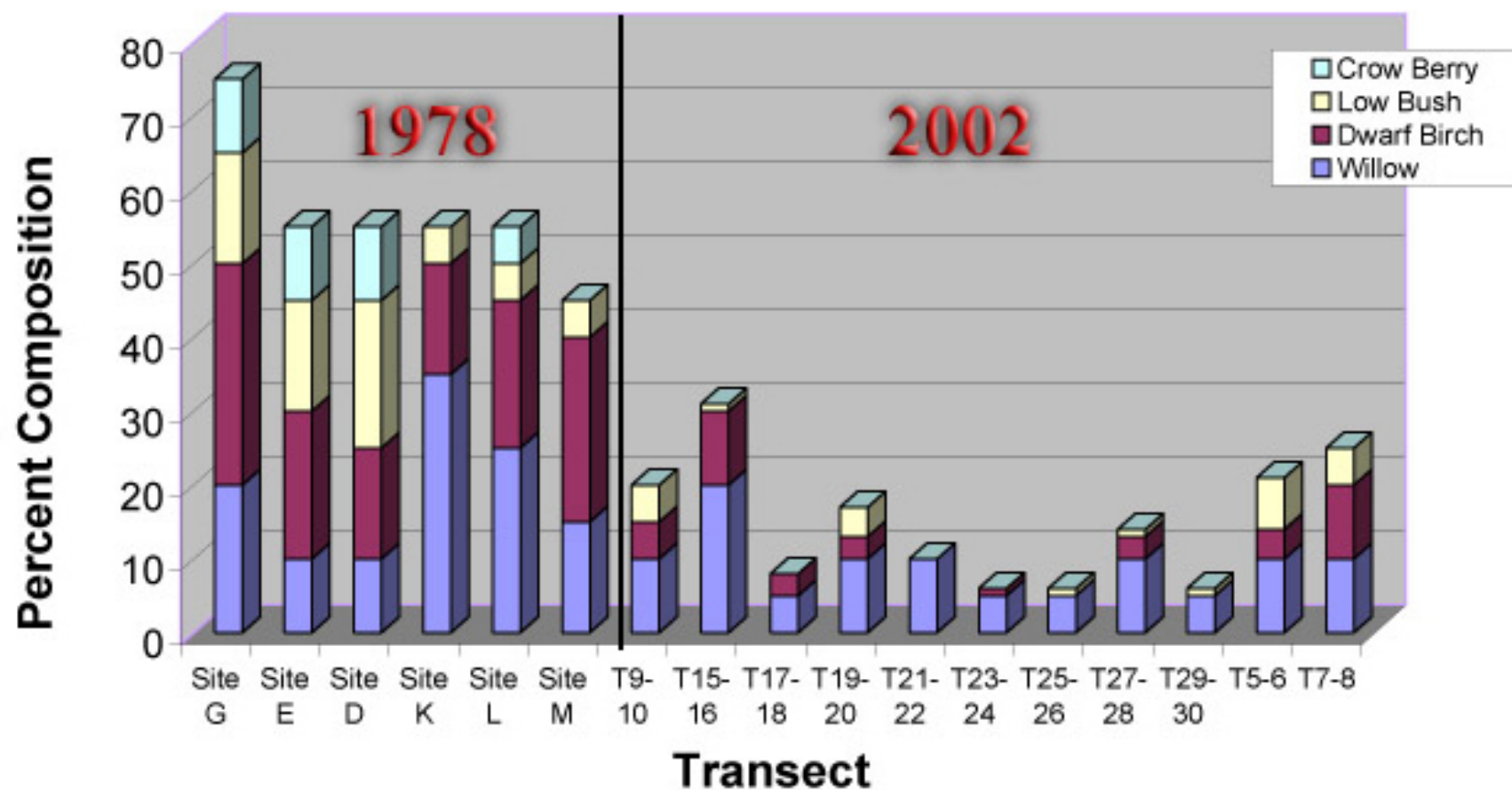


Table 1

Puviaq Ice Pad March 2003






Puviaq Ice Pad July 2003







COROCO PHILLIPS
PUYIAQ #1
PTD 202-248
API 50-279-2008-00
1713 FNL 444 FWL SEC 35
TIGN-R10 W UM

Results & Impacts:

- Delay in Plant Phenology
- Physical impacts from construction
- Thermal impacts to plants- severity index
- Thermokarsting- no evidence
- No significant impact to permafrost
- No significant impact to wetlands

Conclusion:

- The construction of ice roads and ice pads DOES impact tundra vegetation.
- Dry Upland sites show the greatest impact from ice roads, Wetland areas (vegetation) show little or no impacts.
- The environmental impact from ice road construction can completely recover over time.